

REUNION OF BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FAMILY

Descendants of Mormon Leader to Meet Annually.

MANY THOUSANDS IN ALL

Whole Town Full of People to Get Together for Demonstration—Not a Building in Salt Lake City Large Enough to Accommodate Them.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 22.—The descendants of Brigham Young have decided to perpetuate the memory of the late president of the Mormon Church by keeping up a family association and holding a reunion once each year. There is nothing at all extraordinary about a family reunion, but when a family assumes the proportions of that left behind by Brigham Young a reunion possesses all the aspects of a whole town full of people getting together for a public demonstration. And what is more, it is no small matter to run a family association under such circumstances. To keep the organization together and operating smoothly will require the services of as many officers as are required to preside over a municipality.

Although Brigham Young died as recently as 1877, he left more than 1,000 direct descendants. He had twenty-six wives, fifty-six children, of whom forty-seven survived him. In addition, there are 294 grandchildren and 745 great-grandchildren in the family circle. There is not in Salt Lake City an available building large enough to hold the family when it gets together for the great reunion, so it has been arranged to hold the affair in the open air.

Six Living Widows.

The chief interest in this interesting family centers about the six old women, widows of the man who made plural marriage a vital issue of the Mormon religion. They range in age from sixty to eighty years, and since the death of the Mormon leader have occupied exalted positions in Mormonism. Some of these women expect to be summoned from the grave on resurrection morning, not by Brigham Young, but by Joseph Smith. These were sealed to Young for "time" only, and previous to that had been sealed to Joseph Smith for "time and eternity."

Zina D. Young is the most conspicuous of the widows. When she was fifteen years old one of Joseph Smith's missionaries in New York made her a convert. She followed the new prophet through all his stormy career, leaving a husband and two children. She was finally sealed to him in celestial marriage. She claims at one time to have had a vision and to have been endowed with the gift of tongues and interpretation. After the death of Smith this wife returned to Brigham Young for care, and was "sealed" to him for time only. She crossed the plains in his cavalcade, driving oxen, cooking, washing, and enduring many hardships.

"Second Time" Wives.

Emily D. Partridge Young is a second "time" wife. She and her sister were made wives of Prophet Smith in Nauvoo, Ill. After Smith died the sister Emily became one of Young's wives. A third widow, who owns a more perplexing name than any of the others—Naamah Kendal Jenkins Carter Twiss Young—expects to be claimed on the last day by John S. Twiss, to whom she was married first by Brigham Young himself. A fourth, Margaret Pierce Young, has been sealed for eternity to Morris Whitehead. Brigham Young's favorite and his youngest wife was exalted over all the old wives in the last days of the old Mormon leader's life. She was one of the most beautiful of the young Mormon women in Salt Lake and her charms remained with her even in old age. Her name is Harriet Amelia Folsom Young. The Folsoms went to Utah from Ohio. At twenty-five Harriet Folsom was the most courted woman in Mormondom. Two young suitors, one of whom it was supposed she intended to marry, were suddenly sent away by Brigham Young on a foreign mission. Young claimed to force their return the young woman became the wife of the church's head. For her he built the palace which stands today opposite the plainer abodes of his other wives. Harriet Folsom was the only woman who could sway the old Mormon leader. Her word was law in the household.

Church Cares for Widow.

For these wives who remain faithful to the leader the Mormon Church has provided much notable work in high positions. One of these laborers is the tracing out of the progenitors of the young families. According to Mormon doctrine no one obtains the highest salvation unless he is baptized on earth by some one who has received authority. Joseph Smith, in order to prevent the condemnation of millions of innocent persons, declared that living people might be baptized for the dead ones, under the names of the deceased. Napoleon, Queen Elizabeth, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and others have thus been snatched as brands from the burning.

The doctrine of polygamy was sprung upon the Mormons by Young during the summer of 1852, and the announcement created a great division among the followers of Joseph Smith. Young claimed that a revelation commanding multiple marriages had been made to Smith during his lifetime, but the widow and sons denied ever having seen or heard of any such revelation. The result was a split in the church. Many withdrew and formed a separate organization under the leadership of one of the sons of Smith, but Young really exerted the hand of power and gave a practical illustration of the unpopular doctrine he taught. The Mormons still hold his memory sacred and hail him again as an infallible leader.

Railroad Men Indicted.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22.—Indictments have been returned by the United States grand jury against twelve prominent railroad men and five railroads as a result of the investigation of the freight pool which it is alleged the railroads have been conducting in Atlanta. The maximum penalty for the crime of which the true bills were found is a fine of \$5,000.

MAYFLOWER NEARLY READY FOR PRESIDENT

Yacht Intended for Mr. Roosevelt's Use Goes Into Commission Saturday.

NEW YORK, June 22.—If Mrs. Ogden Goetz would visit the Brooklyn navy yard she would hardly recognize her former yacht, the Mayflower, which is being refitted for the exclusive use of President Roosevelt. The beautiful boat is in dry-dock No. 1, and Saturday a gang of painters were putting the finishing touches on her exterior.

The Mayflower is to take the place of the Dolphin, which was the favorite yacht of ex-President Cleveland and the late President McKinley, but which has never met with the approval of President Roosevelt.

UNION OF BIG PACKERS.

All Preliminary Details of Combine Said to Be Settled.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Despite emphatic denials by the officers of the big packing companies, the rumors of a combine were as persistent today as they have been for the last three or four days.

A report came from New Jersey that the representatives of the packing interests involved had met there and agreed the preliminary steps toward forming an incorporation. All knowledge of such a conference is denied by counsel for the packers.

There is a steady advance in Swift stock. In two weeks it has risen from around par to nearly 112.

TOOK MESSAGE TO GARCIA.

Hero of Cuban Campaign Returns From Work in Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A hero of the Cuban campaign returned on the Sherman today from Manila. He is Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, of the Nineteenth Infantry, who carried the message from President McKinley to General Garcia at the outbreak of the hostilities, traversing the jungles of Cuba at night, skirting the Spanish posts and oftentimes narrowly escaping death as a spy.

General Miles is authority for the statement that the success of Captain Rowan in delivering President McKinley's message to General Garcia kept 20,000 Spanish troops away from Santiago. After the victory in Cuba Captain Rowan, with his regiment, went to the Philippines, sailing from this port on July 24, 1899, on the transport Tatar, under command of Col. Simon Snyder, now brigadier general retired.

Captain Rowan has seen extensive service in the islands, but returns in good health. He will be stationed indefinitely on Angel Island.

CLERKS' ORDER RESCINDED.

Secretary Moody Makes Change Before Taking Pleasure Trip.

The Secretary of the Navy, Speaker Henderson, Representative Gillett of Massachusetts and Representative Metcalf of California left Washington Saturday afternoon on the United States yacht Sylph for an outing on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay.

They will be back in Washington today. Before leaving the Navy Department Secretary Moody rescinded that part of his order of last Saturday which required that the names of all employees who took advantage of the Saturday 3 o'clock closing during the hot weather should be reported. The clerks were assured that if they left at 3 o'clock it would not lower their efficiency records.

OFFERS TO REPEAT CRITICISMS.

Swallow May Read Editorial on McKinley at Bradford.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 22.—The remarks alleged to have been made by Dr. S. C. Swallow about the late President McKinley while the latter was dying continue to keep the clergyman in hot water. Yesterday he sent the following letter to the editor of the "Bradford Era":

"In your issue of June 19 I note the following: 'Brother Swallow might enlighten his Bradford audience, on July 4, as to what he really said about the lamented William McKinley in a certain public address delivered in Harrisburg last September.' To which I respond most heartily: Yes; I will read every word of that address, or rather, editorial, to my Bradford audience on July 4, provided the editor of the 'Era' will occupy a seat on the platform, and take half of my time to point out to the audience anything to which he objects as untrue. Kindly inform me at once if you accept."

Experts in Gunnery.

A class of gunnery specialists, to consist of one first-class gunner from each artillery district in the United States, one from Porto Rico, and one from Hawaii (total 21), will be formed at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe about October 20.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Raleigh—J. P. Bree, New Haven; J. D. Dille, Chicago; J. J. Gallum, Boston; W. C. Pater, Philadelphia; W. J. Murray, Boston; C. J. Cox, Philadelphia.

The Arlington—L. H. Adams, S. T. Williams, New York city; T. Murphy, Hot Springs.

The Shoreham—R. Erford, New York.

Riggs House—G. Walm, New York; C. McDaniel, Indianapolis.

Ebbitt House—J. S. Smith, Boston; Mass.; W. G. Russell, U. S. A.; J. H. Mantion, Providence.

New Willard—William Butler, Boston; Mass.; J. Chipps, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Noyes, New York; A. E. Willis, E. D. Baker, Philadelphia; P. J. Jennings, Portland.

SERVICES IN HONOR OF AMOS CUMMINGS

Three Representatives Present at the Meeting Under Auspices of "Big Six" in New York.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Memorial services for Amos J. Cummings were held today in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6, the organization of the printers of this city, of which Mr. Cummings was a member to the day of his death.

Representatives from three States were present upon invitation of the printers. The program was an unusually long one, but so sincere were those who participated that it was not tedious. James J. Murphy, vice chairman of the memorial committee, was master of ceremonies, and President Marsden G. Scott, of Typographical Union No. 6, made the initial address. Congressman William Adams, of Mississippi, spoke of "Amos J. Cummings as a Man," and John W. Keller talked of Mr. Cummings as a newspaper man.

The Hon. James W. Robinson, Representative from Indiana, was introduced as a man allied with the printers' craft because he had once been a newsboy. In telling of Mr. Cummings' service to his country he said that Cummings always did his public duty well because his first thought was always for the masses.

Gen. James B. O'Brien told of Mr. Cummings' services in the civil war. Representative David H. Morone spoke of the dead man's work in Congress. The Rev. L. J. Evans and Owen J. Kilduff, of No. 6, also spoke.

STEAMER FINLAND LAUNCHED BY CRAMPS

Big Ocean Liner Leaves the Ways at Philadelphia Yards.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—While the whistles were braying in recognition of the Denver's baptism yesterday busy hammers and saws set an avalanche of steel in motion at the Cramp yards, only a few paces distant. The ponderous hull of the Finland vibrated at the instant the Denver dipped into the stream. As the giant stirred a fair sponsor, Mrs. Samuel Bettle, daughter of President Grison, of the International Navigation Company, splintered the traditional wine bottle against the prow, and downward the big ship glided, wearing the splootch of foam without which sea folk say no luck attends her.

Clouds of smoke spouted up while thousands of tons of steel ground down the ways to the water's edge, and through a bluish haze the immense fabric was seen to skim gracefully out on the river's surface. The chorus of whistles announced to the district that a duplicate of the largest ship built in America had been floated. Tugs towed the big hull shoreward, past where the Kroonland, with steam up ready to sail, greeted a greeting to her newly-baptized sister. The Finland is an exact counterpart of the Kroonland, and both ships were constructed for the Inter-oceanic Navigation Company, the Kroonland having been launched on February 20.

The two ships are the largest and most important vessels built at the Cramp yards. They are not intended to be receded in point of speed, but to insure trans-Atlantic comfort. The Finland, like her sister ship, is a twin-screw steamer with a length between perpendiculars of 560 feet. Her depth is 42 feet, with a gross tonnage of about 12,000. There are three masts, bulkheads, so constructed that flotation may be maintained with any two compartments full of water. Her cubic capacity is sufficient to carry some 11,000 tons of cargo and freight, besides 200 passengers. On the upper deck are staterooms for 106 first-class passengers. The first-class dining saloon seats 208 passengers. The furniture is of mahogany, with the sideboards of satin wood inlaid. The second-class dining room seats 120 passengers. There are staterooms for 76 second-class passengers. There can be carried altogether 342 first-class, 194 second-class and 1,600 third-class passengers. She carries altogether twenty boats, four of which are patent collapsible.

The launch was superintended by President Charles H. Cramp and Edwin S. Cramp, and was witnessed by Clement A. Grison, Jr., and a number of friends. Late in the afternoon the Kroonland, which is completely equipped, sailed for New York in charge of Captain Bucknam, marine superintendent of the company. The ship goes into passenger service on June 23.

WILL DEVELOP CATTLE INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH

Chicago Packing Establishments Look to Develop Cassava Root as Fodder.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Some of the great packing establishments in Chicago have begun experiments on what may prove a revolution of the cattle industry of the country.

The project involves the development of several hundred thousand acres of nearly valueless land in Northern and Northwestern Florida and Southern Alabama for the cultivation of a large scale of the cassava root for feeding cattle and hogs.

If the plan develops as it is now in the minds of the leading packers, the Southern States will become the center of the cattle-raising industry. A number of cattle will be shipped from the stock yards here to Northern Florida, to be fed on cassava root. The results of the attending process will be compared with similar work in the West.

TWO VICTIMS OF GASOLINE.

Policeman's Wife Dead, Daughter Terribly Burned.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—As the result of the explosion of a gasoline stove Mrs. William Higgins, wife of a policeman, died last night at St. Francis Hospital. Mrs. Higgins was filling the stove with gasoline when the explosion occurred. Enveloped in flames she ran into the street, and a man who was passing wrapped her in his coat, extinguishing the fire, but the flesh was burned from her limbs and the back of her head.

The clothing of Mrs. Higgins' daughter caught fire, and she too would probably have been fatally burned had it not been for a workman in the vicinity, who rolled her in the street, extinguishing the flames. She was seriously burned, but will probably recover.

LOCUSTS AS FOOD IN VARIOUS PLACES

History Replete With Stories of Such Usage.

NOT STRENGTH GIVING

Races Whose Diet Is Composed of Insects Grow Indolent and Are of Short Life—Not a Natural or Wholesome Diet.

Expatriating on the good and bad qualities of fried, fried-sauce and boiled locusts, a scientist of the Agricultural Department gave expression to his views the other day in the following manner:

"It is easy to imagine that in circumstances of extreme distress and scarcity of food a man may be driven to make use of expedients for appeasing his hunger that at other times would fill him with disgust. But it certainly does excite surprise when we find that through a mere love of novelty, or for the sake of gratifying a pampered appetite, the epicure will sometimes select articles of diet which would seem equally strange and revolting to a well-regulated taste. Thus the Roman epicures were very fond of eating the coccus, or worm of the oak, accounting it one of their greatest dainties; and thus also at the luxurious tables of West Indian epicures, particularly the French, the caterpillar or maggot of the palm tree is served up as the most inviting morsel of the Western World."

"Now, let me tell you something about the use of locusts as a delicacy. The use of the locust as food is established by the testimony of the earliest historians and travelers. From the period of that express permission given in the Scriptures, Leviticus 11:22, to 'eat the locust after its kind,' down to the present time, this insect appears to have formed an important article of food in many parts of the East. There is, therefore, little reason for endeavoring to explain away, as some writers have done, the simple announcement of Scripture that the 'meat' of St. John in the Wilderness consisted of locusts and wild honey."

"Though not a very nutritious diet, the locust is wholesome, and tolerably palatable. Some of the ancient authors, in describing this kind of food, give marvelous accounts both of the insect itself and of its effects on those who fed on it."

Locusts Three Feet Long.

"Pliny states that the locusts of India are three feet long, and that their dried legs and thighs are used by the people as saws. Diodorus Siculus, speaking of the Acridophagi, or locust eaters of Ethiopia, says that they lived only forty years, for that insects with wings were generated under the skin, causing intolerable itching, and the sufferer having torn them out with his nails, at last died in miserable tortures. Herodotus describes the locust as being dried in the sun, ground to powder, and eaten with milk by the Nasamonians, a nation of Libya."

"It is well known," continued the scientist, "that in Persia, Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Barbary, Ethiopia, and even in some of the southern countries of Europe, locusts have been and are still eaten. In some places they are fried until the wings and legs drop off, and in that state are sold in the markets, and are eaten with rice and dates, sometimes, and are eaten with salt and spices. The first-class dining saloon seats 208 passengers. The furniture is of mahogany, with the sideboards of satin wood inlaid. The second-class dining room seats 120 passengers. There are staterooms for 76 second-class passengers. There can be carried altogether 342 first-class, 194 second-class and 1,600 third-class passengers. She carries altogether twenty boats, four of which are patent collapsible."

Taste Like Crawfish.

"When fried they turn a reddish color like shrimps, and taste like crawfish. While in Persia, Sir John Chardin saw the air darkened by them as if by clouds. Prodigious numbers, and of very large size, fell to the ground, and the peasants gathered them up, dried and salted them, and used them as common food. This was in March, and the people told him that at that season such clouds appeared almost every evening."

"In some parts of Bombay the locusts are three inches long and extremely voracious. In Morocco they are said to be so highly esteemed that the price of provisions falls when locusts have arrived in the neighborhood. The Calmucks do not use them as food, but they prize highly the antelope, sheep, and other animals which have been fattened upon them. The wolves seldom or never attack the flocks of the Calmucks when the locusts are at hand to appease their hunger. At Sarcapta some hogs became unusually fat by having fed for some time entirely upon dead locusts which had been drowned in the Volga and thrown in heaps upon the shore."

"The Hottentots and Bushmen esteem the locust most highly when plump and full of eggs; they make a brown soup of them, and appear to thrive on this diet."

Not Very Nutritious.

"But although locusts are esteemed as excellent food by nations whose supplies of provisions are not always abundant, yet it does not appear that they are nutritious enough to support the constitution for any considerable time in a state of vigor. It is said that those who feed almost entirely upon them become at last very thin, weak and indolent. In this state of health they are evidently predisposed to a complaint which is said to arise from the pestilential effluvia of those insects when they swarm in any country and lie long upon the ground."

"Thus it appears that if various species of insects are used as food by mankind, the custom is comparatively so rare, and the circumstances under which it is prevalent are so peculiar, and in most cases so evidently arise out of the low scale of civilization and consequent limited resources of the people adopting it, that we must still conclude that insect diet is generally and naturally obnoxious to the taste of man, and frequently injurious in its effects on the human constitution."

DR. MARY WALKER TO WEAR A SHIRT WAIST

Will Don a Panama as Proof That She Is Not Becoming a Bit Effeminate.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 22.—Dr. Mary Walker, the trousered exponent of woman's rights and the apostle of dress reform, is about to discard the conventional silk hat, high collar and Prince Albert coat, the attire she has worn for nearly forty years, for the Panama hat, stock collar and shirt waist. The stiff-front shirt will form no part of the doctor's summer dress, so she says.

Dr. Walker was indignant when it was reported about that, by donning the shirt waist, she had receded from her original stand against feminine frills and had become effeminate.

"No, sir; no, sir," she repeated emphatically. "The shirt waist does not lower man's dignity. On the contrary, it is manly and the correct dress for the up-to-date man during the summer months. I would prefer the shirt waist to having my waist confined in steel traps."

Dr. Walker is skeptical with regard to the Panama hat. Nothing but the genuine article will do the doctor, and she fears lest the imitation be foisted upon her instead of the real thing.

The doctor will be particular about the cut of her waist, and unless it is made in the latest mode the maid parlor will have an extra garment. "Just a plain, ordinary shirt waist, with no frills and ornaments, is what I want," said the doctor. "I shall leave those things to the silly women to wear."

LABORERS NEEDED IN WHEAT BELT

Kansans Pray Not Only for Clear Skies, But for Men With Muscles to Reap.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 22.—A serious condition confronts the wheat farmers of Kansas. Ten thousand extra men are needed for the harvest fields and only 500 are available. For three weeks the State employment bureau has been advertising for men to help the farmers save their wheat. Two weeks ago it was announced that 6,000 extra harvesters were needed and only about 600 have reported.

During the last week rains have flooded the wheat belt and harvesting gangs were compelled to discontinue their labors. Now, with clear skies and promised sunshine, the over-ripe wheat is falling to the ground, and farmers are begging for help and offering \$2 to \$3 a day.

Throughout the great wheat belt the ring of the reaper was heard today. The farmer sent his wife and children to church and Sunday school, but he and the boys went into the fields to save the wheat. At the little town of Industry, in Dickinson county, the people gathered in the church and prayed for men to help in saving the results of the farmers' toil and labor. In the same county is a large settlement of River Brethren. The wives and daughters of these sturdy farmers today went into the fields as helpers.

CREW FIGHTS FIRE FOR DAYS IN MID-OCEAN

British Ship Monkbarns Finally Reaches Port After Many Thrilling Experiences.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—That the British ship Monkbarns, which has arrived here, 149 days from Liverpool, ever reached her destination is due to the gallant fight against fire made for four days and nights by Captain McNeely and his crew.

Four holes were cut in the deck and water was pumped on the blazing merchandise until sailors could descend into the hold. Nearly all the cargo in the forward hold was jettisoned before the fire was extinguished.

The cargo consisted of oakum, felt and chemicals.

MYSTERIOUS "OLD LADY OF THE GOATS"

Eccentric Character Living on Shores of the Potomac.

JUST ABOVE CHAIN BRIDGE

Held in Awe by Her Neighbors—Is Hard to Approach—Supposed Story of Her Life a Remarkably Strange One—Conflicting Tales.

"The Old Lady of the Goats," is the name given to a most eccentric character who lives in the scrub timber about five miles southwest of the Capital City. Her domicile is a tumble-down hut, which stands upon the lip of a half-obliterated ridge pit about a half-mile from the Virginia bank of the Potomac.

The wayfarer in search of wild flowers, solitude or a drink of spring water who crosses the chain bridge just above the beeding brown rocks which generally shelter from the sun a dozen or more fishermen will find himself inside of a hundred yards confronted by the choice of three winding roads through the woods. If he does not care to take the one leading northward toward the clubhouse on the hill, or the broad road which goes straight ahead and looks as if it might really go somewhere on business, he can follow the track which turns sharply to the left, cross the little rustic bridge which spans the gully and plunges into the pine woods which clothe the hillside. If he will boldly desert the twisting road at this point and struggle upward through the underbrush of a grove which might be mistaken for primeval if it were not for the paper sacks and soda-water bottles strewn by an effete civilization, five minutes' walk and a great deal of exertion will bring him to the top of a miniature mountain ridge. The slope runs steeply down to the bottom of a cultivated valley to which the surrounding hills give the shape of an oval pickle dish. Directly below the spot where the wayfarer is now supposed to be standing are the ramshackle huts of three or four negro families, and straight across the vale is the house of the "Old Lady of the Goats."

Never Leaves the Valley.

She never leaves the valley, or the hills around it, which she thinks belong to her, and no one knows just exactly how she exists. Just what her right name is no one seems to know—the negroes are undecided between several, but her nickname came through her fondness for the society of goats. She always has a half dozen or more of them following her about, and with the exception of two pairs they never get more than half grown before she slaughters them. The smaller the goat the more fondness the old lady shows for the animal. She generally has one pet animal, which she carries around with her in her arms.

The old lady will sometimes tell fortunes when one wanders her way, but if she does not fancy the looks of those who are approaching she will pick up her pet goat and make off through the ravines with the rest of the herd scampering at her heels. The negroes have a superstitious awe of her, and no power on earth could persuade one of them to venture near her rifle pit after sundown. They think that she possesses the power to curse the crops or to bring rain in the valley whenever she will, no matter what climatic conditions may prevail beyond the hills.

Her age is variously estimated as between ninety and one hundred and five years, but it is more likely that she is not more than eighty. A half dozen different legends as to who she really is are current in the vicinity. According to one of these she belongs to a wealthy aristocratic family who owned all the land for many miles around her.

fore the Civil War. It is said that the loss of her husband, brothers, mansion, and property during that struggle crazed her, and that after sojourning for a time with relatives in another part of the State she escaped from their care and returned to the scenes of her youth. A careful examination, however, does not tend to confirm this hypothesis. The fact appears to be that no Virginia mansion of any considerable size ever stood in the valley at the time of the war. There are, however, traces of a country house of much older date to be found near a weed-choked spring not far from the place where the old lady's hut stands.

Beautiful Virginia Heiress.

One legend in which the house figures makes the "Old Lady of the Goats" a beautiful Virginia heiress of the early forties. The story goes that she was wooed and won by an English sea captain, who sailed away from the port of Baltimore about a year after her marriage. He did not return at the end of the voyage of a year and one-half, which was to have been his last voyage, and she heard no further news of him for nearly another year. She then learned that he was at the point of death in a Boston hospital. In those days the journey to Boston was not so easily made as it is now, but she went to that city. The tale goes on that when the heiress arrived at Boston she found her husband not dying, but very much alive and living with another woman. She returned to the valley, only to find that the home of her childhood had been burned in her absence. This conjunction of sorrows, it is said, so unsettled her mind that she became crazed with grief, and began to wander over the countryside. She was confined in an asylum, but escaped after the lapse of years and came back again to the valley.

Skill as a Doctress.

She is renowned among the negroes of the vicinity for her skill as a doctress when she condescends to exercise it. They claim that she is a sort of voodoo, and there is not one of them but will take her food and even articles of cast-off clothing when she signifies her necessity. It is frequent, however, for her to return these garments without wearing them, and then her neighbors know that she is displeased about something and is trembling.

There is one old negro "mammy" who lives in the vale who displays a sick dress, now moth eaten and rusty in the creases, which she claims was given to her elder sister by the "Old Lady of the Goats" nearly sixty-five years ago. The rusty old garment is fashioned after the manner of those quaint, wide skirted dresses worn by the ladies of the period just prior to the Mexican War. The negro woman says that it was given to her sister just before the marriage of the "Old Lady of the Goats" when the latter was a reigning belle.

SPOILED AN ELOPEMENT.

Bishop Prendergast Met Couple When Steamship Reached Pier.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Bishop Prendergast today spoiled a trans-Atlantic romance. Several days ago he received a cable message from a parish priest in Ireland saying that John Donovan and Miss Kate Burke had eloped and had boarded the steamship Westerland at Queenstown. The relatives of Miss Burke were wealthy and they wanted the bishop to prevent the marriage.

Upon the arrival of the steamer today the bishop was at the wharf and prevailed upon Miss Burke to go with him to a Roman Catholic home pending advice from her relatives.

Booker Washington's Summer Home.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., June 22.—Booker T. Washington and his family arrived yesterday at his summer home in this town. Mr. Washington will occupy the place on May 1, known as the Oliver Loud estate. People in the village say that William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad, bought the property and Mr. Washington is to have the use of it in the summer.

If you want a snap

Say Zu Zu

and get the best Ginger Snap you ever tasted.